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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1888.

## END OF THE MEMORIAL CELEBRATION ON GETTYSBURG'S FIELD.

Further Bedientions of New York Monn-ments-Elequent Cration of George Wil-liam Curits-A Status Will be Reared to Commemorate Berdan's Sharpshooters.

GETTYSBUBG, July 8 .- The celebration of the big battle twenty-five years ago is over, and the exodus has begun, just as Lee's retreat was started after the night of the third days' fight, The trains going out this evening have been jammed, and the biggest crowd that ever filled the streets and fields of Gottysburg, except when Lee and Meade arrayed their hosts against each other, has begun to go homeward. The attendance since the festivities began is estimated at about 90,000. The crowd was too great for the village to handle, and the result is that most everybody is disgusted with the town's niggardliness and avarice. Niagara's cabmen could not be more greedy than are most of the caterers here to public needs.

The sun to-day rose as on the days when. according to the veterans, they fought here for freedom. The day was begun by the dress fronting the Springs Hotel. Then, through the morning, there were monuments dedicated by regiments and batteries at points along the line of battle. Most of the sightseers wan dered about aimlessly. About the only thing they sought was the Confederates, and when ever a Johnny Reb in a gray coat was discovered he was taken prisoner and compelled to surrender to overwhelming attention. Perhaps the only incident which marred this fraternization was a rapid exchange of tart words last night between a boy in blue and a boy in gray. Both had taken too much firewater, and they would have quarreled any way. Some friends

got at them and made them shake hands. Generals Gordon and Longstreet were still to-day the heroes of the hour. Gordon went over to the field of the first day's fight. He arrived there twenty-five years ago after a march from York, and falling on the Union flank drove it back. He called on Hugh D. Scott, a Gettysburg man, who is now lying dangerously ill. Mr. Soott is superintendent of a railroad division in these parts, but in those days
he was a telegraph operator, and Gordon wanted to capture him and the telegraph office also;
but Gordon failed to get Scott because some
friend carried him off in a buggy.
Gen. Gordon also went to Culp's Hill,
where he was in the second day's fight. He
had dinner with Mrs. Gordon, and left at 2 P.
M. for Washington. The Society of the Army
of the Potomac would not let him pay a cent at
the Springs Hotel, where he has been with his
wite. Gen. Barlow, who came in a private car
with Postmastor Pearson and George William
Curtis, went over the field with Gen. Robinson.
Gen. Barlow was shot by Gordon's troops on
the first day and was cared for by them. Gen.
Alger of Michigan was one of the distinguished
frures here to-day. He was in command of
Michigan troops during the battle, and this
morning he travelled over the ground. Ex-Senator Miller, Gen. Sharpe, Gen. Butterfield, Gen.
Slocum, and Gen. Sickles were conspicuous
every hour in the company of the former
robel leaders, and even Gen. Fairchild
of Wisconsin, joined the others in that
fraternal performance. Gen. Berdan, the
commander of the sharpshooters, was
made happy before his departure this afteneon by nows of an order from the Secretary
of War that a sharpshooters. The monument will
be built by contributions from the eight States
which furnished the sharpshooters of the
Army of the Potomac. It will cost \$15,000, and
will be no rouse influence of a sharpshooter at his
deadly work. It will be within a structure with
glass roof and sides, and a Sergeant will be on
one of the original members of the body is left
a son and then a grandson will be on duty. The
exchants followers mowed down the
Longstreet column in what would have been a
sure march to Round Top, the key to the situation. The photograph for the statue was
taken on the Springs Hotel lawn. Sharpsphoter John Boochford, a United States regular army ma: was Gettysburg man, who is now lying dangerously ill. Mr. Scott is superintendent of a rail-

quest came to Gen. Ferbin to go to town and stand with Longstreet for a joint picture. He could not go as he had to each the train. The monuments dedicated to-day are:

The Fifth New York Carairy near Bound Top. Gen. Hammond, tol. J. N. Penfield, Major S. R. Ryder, and Col. A. R. White took part in the exercises. It is a large granite slab, on whose base in bas relief is the figure of a mounded cavaryman.

The 140th New York Infantry on Little Round Top. The excelses were short. The principal inneription on the monument is: "From this point Gen. Meade directed the battle of July 3." monatest 3: "From this point Gen. Meade directed the battle of July 3." New York (First Long Island Voltier of Edity sevent Thomas K. Beecher of Elmira delivered the oration. The monates of the other reson Culy's Hill near the memorials of the other reson Culy's Hill near the memorials of the other reson Culy's Hill near the memorials of the other reson culy's Hill near the memorial of the other resonant hill he with reversed arms and the legend "I is over."

The Third New York Independent Battery, with Major. Gen. W. S. Rosseram as orator. The bostion of the monament is near the "bloody angle." where the battery beloed to recel Flockt's Virginians.

Battery B. New York Artillery, the Rev. W. M. Beauchamp, orator. champ, oraior.
The Thirteenth New York Independent Battery. A brief story of the career of this command was told, and the monument was consigned to the Memorial Association for safekeeping.

The Thirteenth New York Independent Battery. A brief story of the career of this command was told, and the monument was consigned to the Memorial Association for safekeeping.

This afternoon the regular artillery and cavalry, the Ninth Regiment, New York, and the voterans escorting the Southern delegations marched out to the National Cemetery. There, where the reunion between the blue and gray was held yesterday, the final formal exercises took place. All the notables sat on the vine-clad brick rostrum. Longatrest and Hocker were with Sickles and Slocum, once enemies, now friends: Warner Miller and Geo. William Curtis, still opposed to each other on the field of politics, sat almost side by side. Many of the men from the Irish Brigade were there. Basked out beyond the porch was a dense mass of men. Women, and children. The sun beat down with intense warmth. The soldiers of the Ninth New York stood at the outskirts of the crowd resting on their guins. The soldiers were still shaping their lines round the edge of the throng, when like thunder miles away, the sound of cannon boomed upon the quiet greyourd. Then the voice of Sen. Robinson, the Cne-legged New York vetward, who has its stirrier irom the Presidency that Mr. Scota is early of the Potomac, was wengin to less on I needing to order. The liev. What has its stirrier when Presidency that Mr. Scota is early of the Potomac, was wengin to less on I needing to order. The liev. The banks till whom, had en this field, delivered an imast. Lord's Frayer. The band followed with the banks till whom, had en the fresh and lead the multifude in repeating the office of the crowd that hooked up into his cyes. The brick-red arbor, with its columns twined with the green Gen. Horatto C. King read a part of George Pareons Lathrop's poem. Mr. Lathrop is sick and could not get here. His lines dramatically described the deeds of valor done on the field of Gettysburg.

When the appiause was over George William Curtis was presented. His tall, white whistered from rose impressively

We shall be recreant to our duty if we permit the fundamental condition of national repose, of the security of personal rights of coordinate and of just administration to be imperilled to define the lawless and an amorous overflow of all others can lawless and amorous overflow of all others can lawless are the scupants and guardians of this country, and with a hindly heart and hospitable hand teward all the word, we must prearribe the conditions upon which the word, we must prearribe the conditions upon which the word shall come here. If a mer ca is to remain the head of free Governments and the hope of liberty in the death of the conditions of the conditions and the hope of the conditions and the same and the conditions of the conditions and that only the prepareties and for all mone be preserved.

The orator also scotle at least the earth of the conditions and the conditions of t

especies and for all men be preserved.

The orator also spoke at length on the necessity of presorving the purity of the ballot bex. After Mr. Curtis finished the air was noisy with cheers and hand clapping. There was music, some more informal talking, and then the Northern crowd scattered, slasking bands with the Southerners as they passed along. The Ninth Regiment leaves to night for home, and will probably arrive in New York in time to make a Fourth of July procession. They are a weary lot of boys, these New York soldiers, for they have not been well treated here. Their food has been bad, their tents were on a marsh, and many of the regiment the sick and have been in the hospital. They could not sleep at night except on beds of muddy ground; no straw nor cots were in

THE THIRD DAY'S BATTLE. their tents. However, they have done them selves proud in spite of their wretched accommodations, and the lack of food and rest. They have in adversity proved themselves good spidlings.

modations, and the lack of food and rest. They have in adversity proved themselves good soldlers.

The Society of the Potomac had their reception to night at the Gettysburg Springs Hotel. Some 200 of the leaders in the fight, with officers of the regular army, the lending Southern visitors, and the wives and daughters and sisters of every one here, were present. Gen. Robinson, the outgoing President, was master of ceremonies. There were speeches by Gens. Sickles. Slocum. Sharpe, King. Hunt, and Chamberlain. Others spoke, too, and then the handspaking among the former enemies, which has been characteristic of all the meetings, was begun. There was punch, and the band played "Dixie" and other martial airs.

THE THIRD DAY OF GETTYSBURG. Conclusion of the Confederate Colonel's Stirring Story of the Battle,

GETTYSBURG, July 3 .- The third morning found the two armies in the positions in which the end of the previous day had left them. In our army the thought uppermost was that the day would establish the Confederacy. That defeat awaited our troops was a notion not entertained.

The frowning cannon from Cemetery Hill along the Union line to the left stood eager mouthed. The morning began serene and quiet. Daylight had just appeared when the commanders began to rectify and strengthen the lines of their armies, guided by the experiences which had been so dearly carned. During the night the Federal divisions which had been called away to reenforce other parts of the line were ordered back to Cuip's Hill Geary, finding that his former ground had been occupied, formed his returning troops on the right of those already in position, and at an early hour opened the attack on the Confederates who had made a lodgment on Culp's Hill and near the Baltimore pike the night

early hour opened the attack on the Confederates who had made a lodgment on Culp's Hill and near the Baltimore pike the night before.

The conflict lasted for several hours with varying success; the charges of our men, although made with great spirit, seemed to avail little against the redoubled efforts of the opposing Federals. As the day advanced, its increasing heat rendered the awful contest still more awful, and the hand to band encounters, and the constantly recurring incidents of bravery and accidents of death were equalled only by the number of the brave contestants. The remnant of Johnson's division, which had so boldly and gallantly carried the positions in front of our left, were now formed for one grand final effort to drive back and double up the Union right. The awful moment arrived, and at 11 o'clock Johnson's men, with a wild yell that rent the air, surged forward in their impetuous zeal. They were met by Genry's men and the other troops which the skilful Warren had brought to the defence of this position, with that cool intrepidity which characterizes the fighting of men in desperate atraits, and Johnson's wearied lines were driven back with fearful loss. With a keen perception of the effect of this repulse, Geary moved forward, and in a counter charge of great enthusiasm he broke the Confederate line, which reductantly and sullenly yielded the ground which had been so dearly won.

This was the last effort made to turn the Federal right, and, beyond a desultory fire at intervals to create a partial diversion in that direction, the left of our army had played its part in this great drama of hattles.

There is little doubt that Gen, Lee accepted the results of the first and second days' battles as successes for our army, for we had gained possession of ground from which we had captured a large number of field guns to our artillery corps.

While the combats had been fierce and bloody, we had succeeded in driving back heavy and obstinate columns, encountering masses which outnumbered us at the vari

wonder and admiration of the nations of the wonder and admiration of the nations of the act.

Of course it was impossible for any one but the great commander himself to know exactly what he nurposed doing, but no officer who gave the problem a careful thought could fail to recognize the importance of the situation and the great character of the stake for which we were playing, as well as the hazardous nature of the game. If we should succeed, Washington, Baltimore, the whole State of Maryland, and a large part of Pennsylvania would fall into our hands. We could relieve the wasted flelds and exhausted resources of the theatre of war in Virginia and subsist our armies upon the rich soil of the newly captured territory.

territory.

Besides, there was the political aspect of such a victory. The peace party North, on acsuch a victory. The peace party North, on account of the fadiure of the Federal Government to bring the war to a successful close, was rapidly growing into power, and every defeat for the Union brought fresh allies to their cause, and it was reasonable to conclude that a crushing defeat such as this day's fight might bring would turn the scale in favor of a declaration of peace on the terms, and the only ones that the Confederates asked—namely, independence. On the other hand, what would another repulse entail? A retreat across the Potomac, in the face of an army already exhausted by long marches and weakened by a three days' battle, the like of which was not recorded in history, with naught but the knowledge of a hard-carned repulse to inspire new hopes and a return to the scenes of so many defeats.

Surely the sacrifice was worth making, and Gen. Lee was right. He had already made the effort to beat the enemy upon his flanks; nothing was now left but to hurl a fresh columa saxainst his centre, and, if possible, to break the line and snatch a victory from a partial defeat. This he determined to attempt.

I have in these articles quoted largely from Gen. Longstreet, because he occupied so important a position, and because his views seem to be so opposed to those of Lee, and I again return to his comments on this day's fight. He says: "On the night of the 2d I sent to our extrome right to make a little reconnoiseance in that direction, thinking Gen. Lee might yot couclude to move around the Federal left." And again: "The position of the Federal out that direction thinking Gen. Lee might yot couclude to move around the Federal left." And again: "The position of the Federal left." And again: "The position of the Federal out that it is a strong and the battle of the 2d had concentrated them so that I considered an attack from the front more inzardous than the battle of the 2d had been. I was disappointed when Oon. Lee came to me on the morning of the 3d and directed that I should renew the attack against Cemstery Hill, probably the strongest point of the Federal line. He again urased Gen. Lee to move to the right, but Lee answered that he was going to take them "where they were, on Cometery Hill," and added: "I want you to take Pickett's division and make the attack. I will reduce you by two divisions of the Third Corps." Longstreet strongly opposed this contending that 15,000 men were not sufficient for the purpose. The sequel proved that they were not; but what had become of Anderson. Miclaws, and Hood, and did the two divisions of the Third Corps give Pickett's men the promised support? It is a matter of current and was of contemporaneous belief that none of these supporting divisions went boildy to the attack want he head. Longstreet's disappointment, above referred to, could have had anything to do with the

ruthlessly through our lines, making many horrid gaps. Along Seminary Ridge was a thick growth of saplings, among which stood sturdy trees, and many of them fell before the leaden rain as if they had been assailed by, a tornado. In one spot seventy-five of my battery horses were killed outright and many of my brave men went down. There was no thought of flinching along our line from the galling fire we were receiving. To flee to the rear meant almost as certain death as to stand beldly to the guns. The Federal shot and shell flew around us and over our heads into the country back of us at least two miles, and to seek safety by skulking to the rear was to invite an ignominious death. I take a matural pride in saying that our troops exhibited no timidity in facing the frightful ordeal to which they were being subjected. Man to man they stood shoulder to shoulder at the guns as if each felt himself the bulwark of the Confederacy's hopes, and was determined to stand ready to beat back every heatile billow which confronted them. For one hour and thirty minutes the cannonading continued with unabated force from start to finish, and it gradually diminished in itsintensity until it ceased along both lines.

A word as to the purpose of this great artillery duel, the greatest since the world began. In the morning Gen. Lee had recomposited the Federal position from the college cupola, and had come to the conclusion that the left centre was the weakest part in the enemy's lines. With that discovery he determined upon a move the grandest ever conceived by a commanding general, and, as the result proved, the most fatal. One formidable obstacle stood in the way of his hopes—the Federal artillery. By oponing an attack along the entire line with his own guns he hoped to be able to destroy many of the enemy's, besides exhausting his steck of ammunition, so that when the crucial test of the day came—the breaking of the Federal line at the left centre—their heavy guns would be practically useless for defensive purposes.

steck of ammunition, so that when the crucial test of the day came—the breaking of the Federal line at the left centre—their heavy guns would be practically useless for defensive purposes.

What was to be the next move? was a question in the minds of both armies during the calm which succeeded the cannonading. In the morning Lee had told Longstreet to order Pickett's division, which belonged to his corps, to make an attack in force on the Federal left centre. Fickett had been apprised of the work which had been cut out for him to do, and, like the brave officer he was, held himself in readiness to perform his duty. His division, consisting of three brigades under the commands of Garnett, Kemper, and Armistead, lay in a clump of woods almost directly opposite the objective point which they were to attack. The three brigades were made up of fifteen regiments from Virginia, all true and tried men, who had won many laurels on the battlefields of their native State. They had received premonitions of the work that was in store for them, and as they lay under cover in the woods all seemed as merry and careless as a pleasure party out for a holiday. Merry jokes, quips, and songs enlivened the tedium of waiting. I have talked with many of the survivors of that historic charge, and their description of their feelings before starting across the field to the attack accords with the coolness, the courage, and determination which they displayed on that dreadful day.

The time had come. The hour was rine for the fruition of the hopes of the Confederacy. Gen. Pickett mounted his white charger, and riding up to Longstreet, asked for orders. "Shail I move on that point, General?" he asked pointing to the Federal left centre at the angle of the stone wall directly in his front. Longstreet looked the hero in the face with firm, set lips and a glance of hesitation and doubt. He had opposed the movement, had no faith init, and was reluctant to give verbal consent to it. But, veteran, trusty soldier that he was be bowed to the will a

glory!"
"Be it so, Gen, Wilcox," returned Pickett, taking the proferred drink; "whatever my fate, I shall do my duty like a brave man."
The line being formed, the gallant men on whom were centred a people's hope of a nation moved out of the woods

Firm paced and slow, a horrid front they form, Still as the breeze, but dreasful as the storm. Nothing interrupted the view of this superb movement. From the cannon-covered top of Cemetery Hill, along the Federal line, the solders of the Federal army watched with wonderment, not unmixed with admiration, the one oming of those heroic columns, while the Confederates looked on admiringly, hoping against hope that success would reward the splendid courage evinced by Flekett's men. splendid courage evinced by Pickett's men. When a short distance from their starting point they obliqued to the right and then to the left, in order to secure cover in the undulations of the plain across which they were moving. By some strange fatality the artillery smoke which had settled over the fleid after the cannonading, and hung there close te the ground-lifted after the Confederate division had got some distance in its lourney to death and glory, and revealed distinctly to both armies the movement then boing made. Marching in the satisfied of the confederate division had got got the content of the confederate division had glory, and revealed distinctly to be obligation with most of the got without hindrance from the foc. Pickett's division draw nearer and nearer to their goal without hindrance from the foc.

What did it mean? Was their attack to be a bloodless victory? These were questions that strung instinctively to the minds of the gallant men. Oh. no; for suddenly a cloudburst of fame, shot and shell came thundering from the ridge into the devoted ranks. There was no wavering, no halling; on went Pickett's men. presenting as solid and as undannted front as the rock of Gibraitar. Many dead and wounded were left by their brave comrades on the post where the contract of the contra

BECKWITH'S GIANT CRACKER GLAZIER SPENDS THE DAY REPAIR-

the effect surprised him. He guessed there must have been something the matter with

that particular cracker. He was willing to re-

pair all damage that had resulted from his im-

prudence. Justice Gorman held him in \$50 for trial at the Special Sessions. The penalty for

True to his promise, Mr. Beckwith had a gla-

zier at work early yesterday morning putting

The glazier bad a big job, and it took him

CONSPIRED TO ROB THURBER'S.

A Porter, Two Clerks, and a Truck Briver

Four men, accused of systematically rob-

bing Thurber, Whyland & Co. since the begin-

ning of the year, had cells in Police Hendquar-

ters last night. They are John Brady, a porter employed by the firm, who, with the help of his

wife, kept a little grocery store at 115 Summit

street. Brooklyn; Henry Wellinghoff, a young truck driver of 13 Renwick street; Henry Bushell of 560 Palisade avenue, Jersey City, a

shipping clerk, and James McCannack of 716 Sixth avenue, Brooklyn, a clark in the city de-livery department. All save McCannack have confessed their share in the robbery. He re-

tharked, with a Wink, when inspector Byrnes told him that his colleagues in crime had acknowledged their guilt:
"I'm more than seven years old."
The principal merchandise stelen was 104 barrels of sugar, 22 of which were recovered; 13 bags of coffee, and 25 cases of condensed milk. The value of all the goods stelen is \$500

500. When the police were appealed to by the firm nek Driver Wellinghoff was watched by In-

MORE AQUEDUCT INQUIRY.

Meanwhile Keenan's Suit Goes Over, and O'Brien & Clark Got There Again.

The Fassett Senate Investigating Com-

mittee will resume the aqueduct inquiry to-

morrow at 11 A. M. in Part II. of the Superior

Court. The expenses of condemning lands

taken for the aqueduct in Westchester and

New York are to be investigated, it is said.

The notice to the Commissioners of to-morrow's hearing was signed "McFariand, Board-

man & Platt." The selection of Mr. Boardman

as counsel to this Republican campaign expe-

as counsel to this Republican campaign expedition is a matter of record, but this is the first time that his whole firm, including Thomas C. Platt's son, has been known to be Interested. Boodler Keenan's suit against O'Brien & Clark had a short innings before Judge Van Hoesen in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday morning. It was the second bearing on Econom's petition to have a receiver appointed for O'Brien & Clark and to compel them to render an account to him as a partner in the new aqueduct work. Both sides were represented by clerks, and one of them told the Judge that all parties were agreed to an adjournment until Monday next.

The Aqueduct Commission opened bids yesterday for the readvertised work of decemning shaft 24 of section 12. The first bids had been rejected because they were all higher than the engineer's estimates, which were \$8,547.50. The bids yesterday were O'Brien & Clark \$84.422.50; Charles Petersen, \$85.020. The lowest bid on June 14 was that of O'Brien & Clark \$84.422.50; Charles Petersen, \$85.020. The lowest bid on June 14 was that of O'Brien & Clark \$84.422.50; Charles Petersen, \$85.020. The lowest bid on June 14 was that of O'Brien & Clark at \$98.575. On motion of Commissioner Ridgeway a resolution was passed again asking the Corporation Counsel to give an opinion on the legality of the sub-contracts made by O'Brien & Clark with Charles Petersen on division 16.

Sellgman Bros. & Co. Fall for \$240,000

Sigmund Seligman, Philip Seligman, and

braham H. Herts (Seligman Bros. & Co.), cloak man-

ufacturers at 375 Broadway, made an assignment to

Moore, \$2,400. The failure was caused by the failure of Seligman May & Co. for which Seligman Bros. & Co. and endored \$56(30) worth of accommodation paper. The other liabilities will be about \$160,000 making a total of \$240,000.

The firm owed but little for stock. Its principal creditors are the banks. Nest of its discounts were made by the Western. Shoe and Lasther, and Citizens' National Hanks, but its commercial paper is held by other banks as purchasers. The Seligmans in the two firms are brothers.

Wash Your Dishes,

Silver, and glassware with Pyle's Pearline .- Adv.

in the Plot-Al! Arrested,

in new window lights in East Thirtieth street.

setting off fireworks in the city is \$5.

Mr. Beckwith Decru't Understand How It Had Such Effect, and the Police are Inclined to Think that a Bomb was Fired Ot. Insurance Broker William H. Beckwith, whose premature celebration of the Fourth in front of his house, 42 East Thirtleth street, at 11 o'clock on Monday night, smashed most of the window glass in the block and landed him in the West Thirtieth street station house, was not long a prisoner. About midnight his brother, John A. Beckwith of 34 East Fifty-third street, came around in response to an urgentmessage and balled him out. Yesterday morning Beckwith appeared before Justice Gorman in the Jefferson Market Police Court and acknowledged that he had set off a "giant" fire cracker in the street. He had often fired them before. he said, without harmful results, but this time

other than hopes of success. He was an imperturbable as a rock. What emotions awayed his soul at that supreme moment he and God alone only know.

The first line of the Federals was pierced and they were driven back upon the earthworks near the artillery. There the work of death was renewed with frightful slaughter. Charges of grapeshot were fired into Pickett's men with terrible effect. Hancock and dibbon rushed up their reserves to help stay the furious onslaught of the Virginians. Hall rectified his line, which had been outlanked on the right. Harrow advanced with his left, and almost took Pickett in reverse. All these movements, made under the greatest excitement, threw the Federal troops into the same disordered state as their opponents, and both became mixed in a confused mass, the only way of distinguishing one from the other being the blue and gray uniforms.

The fighting became like that of an infuriated mob. Confederates and Federals faced each other with clubbed muskes, their faces distorted with the fury of matinen. Commands were useless: they could not be heard above the din. A clump of trees just within the angle wall became the objective joint of the Confederates. Armistoad resolved to take it. Placing his hat on his sword, he railied about him 150 men who were ready to Icliow wherever he would lead. Rushing forward with his gallant band, he reached a Federal gun, and just as he had adjured his followers to "give them the cold steel, boys," fell dead in his tracks, plerced with bullets. The douth of this gallant officer marked the complete failure of the Confederate assault, and beaten, but undismayed. Pickett's men retraced their way across the field, now strewn with their dead. Ridling up to Gen. Lee, Pickett dismounted, and, saluting, said, in a voice tremulous with sorrow:

"General, my noble division has been swept away."

"I alone am responsible, Gen. Pickett," Lee

neid, now strewn with their dead. Riding up to Gen. Lee, Pickett dismounted, and, saluting, said, in a voice tremulous with sorrow;

"General, my noble division has been swept away."

"I alone am responsible, Gen. Pickett," Lee roplied, with that quiet dignity which always characterized him.

It was expected that Gen, Meade, after this signal repuise, would place himself at the head of his victorious soldiers and lead a counter charge; but, with the exception of the advance of a lew skirmisbers, there was no movement of the Federal line. In antidipation of such an attack our lines were reformed along the Seminary Ridge and everything but in readiness for defence. We watched with intense anxiety every movement of the troops in our front, and felt anything but secure.

At night Gen, Lee withdrew that portion of Ewell's corps which had occupied the town, and our men were ordered to strengthen the Seminary Ridge by throwing up a line of ride pits. The wounded that could be transported were placed in ambulances and wagons, and, under the escort of Gen. Imboden's brigade of cavalry, were started back by way of Chambersburg toward the Potomac. Many wounded were placed in ambulances and yet the train that bore them away, with its accompanying baggage train and artiliery and cavalry to guard it, covered a distance of seventeen miles. Although the Federal cavalry was sent on the 4th in pursuit of this train, it did not reach it until it was in comparative safety at Williamsport. Here a desperate effort was made to capture not only this but the ammunition train, which, by forced marches from Winchester, had reached this point on its way to join the army. Stuart's cavalry, however, arrived in time to prevent this rich train from failing into the Federal hands.

In the meantime Gen. Lee remained in position with his entire army on Seminary Ridge throughout the 4th, and while we knew that it was a national holiday, the sound of no national airs floated across the plain of death that separated the two armies, and the firing o

fact. Fresently, without a word of comment upon the result, he turned sorrowfully toward me and said:

"Colonel, we must return to Virginia and prepare to try it again."

When darkness had fully set in, the troops were quietly put on the march on the direct road through the mountain passes toward liage:stown and the Potomae. Lee concentrated his army in the vicinity of Hagrerstown, but as his pontoon train had been destroyed, and as the heavy rains of the past few days had swollen the Potomae so as to render it too deep to be forded, he was unable to cross. Selecting a strong position, with his right resting on the river near Falling Waters, and his left extended beyond Hagrestown and resting on a creek to the west of that town, he proceeded to fortify and await the subsiding of the river, or the construction of a pontoon bridge. He was not further molested by Meade's army, but remained in this position until July 14th, when he returned to the Virginia side of the Potomae. Thus ended the great campaign of Gettysburg.

The army of northern Virginia on May 31.

he returned to the Virginia side of the Potomac. Thus ended the great campaign of Gettysburg.

The army of northern Virginia on May 31, 1863, contained an effective lorce of 88,754 officers and men, of whom the following were under arms: General staff and infantry, 59,420 men; cavalry, 10,292; artillery, 4,756; a total of 74,468 men, with 205 pieces of artillery. This army arrived on the field of Gettysburg, 5,000 more being added from different courses, with 80,000 men. Deducting the mounted men from this, Lee carried into action in the three days' fight about 68,000 men and about 200 guns.

Against this the army of the Potomac bore on its returns, July 1, 1863, 7,000 artillery, 10,500 cavalry, 85,500 infantry, and 352 pieces of artillery. on as fetures, July 1, 1863, 7,000 arthlery, 10,500 cavalry, 85,500 infantry, and 352 pieces of artillery.

The Federal army, therefore, outnumbered the Confederate by 35,000 men and 146 guns.

These figures are taken from the account of the battle by the Comis de Paris, and are considered the most reliable estimate published. Gen. Longstreet, who is the test possible authority on the subject, since the reports came directly to him, states that Pickett's division made its memorable charge 4,200 strong. I should judge from the depleted condition of our Infantry regiments about this time that this statement is absolutely correct, as there were only fifteen regiments in the three brigades, and 400 men to a regiment would be fully as many as they contained.

The losses in this great battle are put by Gen. Doubleday of the United States army, as follows:

When the police were appealed to by the firm Truck Driver Wellinshoff was watched by Inspector Byrnes's men and was seen to scrape the addresses off the last two barrels of a load he had been sent to deliver and to put Brady's address on instead. The barrels he delivered at Brady's. Wellinghoff was arrested. He said Bushell gave him \$5 for every barrel he sent to Brady. Fictitious names and addresses were first put on the barrels, and Bushell told Wellinghoff what the names were, so that he could erase them. what the names were, so that he could erase them.

Bushell was next strested. He confessed that Brady mays him \$12 for every barrel sent to the little Brooklyn store.

Brady was gathered in on Monday evening. He said that McCannack, during the absence of the superintendent at lunch, would let him take a bag or two of the best coffee or several cases of condensed milk and wheel them on a hand truck to the office of the People's Express. Brady says he gave McCannack \$10 a bag for the coffee and \$3 a case for the milk. McCannack was arrested to complete the quartet. follows:
Union loss-3.072 killed, 14.497 wounded,
5.434 missing; total, 23.003.
Confederate loss-2.592 killed, 12.709 wounded,
5.150 missing; total, 20.451.
July J. Garnett,
Colonel of Artillery, C. S. A.

GEN. SHERIDAN WORSE. Dr. Pepper Starts on a Special Train to See the Patient.

ASBURY PARK, July 3 .- Dr. William Penper, one of Gen. Sheridan's physicians, is a guest of H. B. Denmar, who has a cottage here in Sixth avenue. Dr. O'Reilly telegraphed to-night for Dr. Pepper to come on at once, as the General's condition was serious. United States Senator Rufus Blodgett, the Superintendent of the New York and Long Branch Railroad, had a special train made ready, and at A. M. Dr. Pepper will start for the Delawar Breakwater. The train will run over the Pennsylvania road to Camden, where it will be sylvania road to Camden, where it will be switched to the track of the West Jersey Railroad. Thence it will run to Cape May Landing, where Dr. Pepper will find a Government tug, which will convey him to the Swatara. Dr. Pepper's special train has a clear track from Asbury Park to Cape May Landing, but the run will take nearly five hours.

Delawabe Breakwater, Del., July 3.—This bulletin was issued this evening by Gen. Sheridan's physicians: dan's physicians:

dan's physicians:

At about 11 this morning Gen Sheridan had an attack of pulmonary congestion. It was more easily controlled than on any previous occasion. At 8 l'. M. he is resting quietly, with but little cough. His respiration is about 3 and irregular. His poise is 50 and his temperature 50. He had several rolreshing maps the population of the Swatara being quite sheltered from any motion of the sea, and absolute quiet has been maintained on board.

The Swatara last evening was expected in this port about i o'clock this afternoon. Gen. Schofield ordered the Governor's Island launch to go out to her when she arrives. She will probably come up the East River and go through the Sound.

Mr. Ingersoil's Pluk Carnation

NEW HAVEN, July 3.—Jonathan Ingersoll, to has been sued for \$25,000 damages for alleged alienation of the affections of the wife of R. H. Trow bridge, returned to this city this morning. His appearance was a surprise to his friends, who supposed that he ance was a surprise to his triends, who supposed that he would said for Europe with his family to-morrow. It was remarked that he were in the lapel of his cost a carnation plak. He has were this flower constantly for the past at months, and F. S. Fratt. the flories, had a standing refer to furnish 25 of these flowers per week, that of hem were for Mr. Trowordige and haif for Mr. Toulght Mr. Ingersoll publishes a card in which be

Obitimry. Capt. W. S. King died in Cornwall on Monday night in his 80th year. He was one of the best known Hudson River navigators formany years. Since 1866 he has been engaged in fruit grawing at Cornwall.

Ruby Royal "Sec" Red Champagnel.

TWO TO ONE IS PRETTY STEEP.

Republicans Won't Bet Much on Harrison though at Lower Odds Against Him. The Harrison-Morton men on the downtown exchanges continued yesterday to refuse

the odds of \$100 to \$60 on Cleveland and Thurman. This was particularly so on the Produce Exchange, where a plump offer on that lasis by a Cleveland-Thurman man was as plumply refused. The declination was on the ground that 2 to 1 on Cleveland and Thurman were current elsewhere. That was true to a limited extent on the Stock Exchange, but only small amounts of money were offered. The Harrison-Morton men say they will take big mency at those odds, but snoor at anything less than hundred dollar bets. The Democrats down town think 2 to 1 altogether too extravagant, especially when they consider the effect that a tussis over the New York local ticket by the County Democrats and Tammany may have. The next Mayor, they say, will be a prince of patronage, and powerful enough to form an organization for himself. The down-town Democrats want this question settled before offering any more money at odds of 2 to 1 on Cleveland and Thurman.

COPPER THIS.

Pointers from Col. Shepard for Citizens who

Col. Elliott F. Shepard was interviewed yesterday in the Mail and Express office. He was enthusiastic for the Chicago ticket and platform. He had just got a despatch from Gov. Jere Rusk of Wisconsin which tickled his Scriptural sense. It says:

To the platform I give the highest praise. It is as specific as the Decalogue, as intelligible as the diotionary, as comprohensive as the Constitution. Wiscon-sin's motto is to be the party's watchword.-Forward. "We are the party of the people," said Col, Shepard. "We have convinced manufacturers

that the higher wages they pay the greater is their own profit, and the cheaper they can seil the article which they produce, and the country is becoming of the same opinion. That may seem paradoxical, but it is true. Every move that Mr. Cleveland makes results in showing how thoroughly unpopular he is. Everything he says or does, as well as everything he does not say or does not do, show that he has censed to be a leader. On the other hand, the lieuvolicans have got leaders of the people. It is a great thing for the fiepublican party to fly the Stars and Stripes in stead of the snuff rag. Their candidate is not a man who has fallen into noxious desuctude, but is the grandson of Tippecance and the Declaration of Independence. We believe he will lead the hosts to victory. I have just returned from a trip through the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Fennsylvania, and my visit in those States confirms my ideas." may seem paradoxical, but it is true. Every

THE PRESIDENT AT A SAENGERFEST. With Mrs. Cleveland and a Porty He Visita

zier at work early resterday morning putting in new window lights in East Thirtieth street. The glazier had a big job, and it took him nearly the entire day to finish it. No glass was broken at Beckwith's residence, 42, though he declares he fired the cracker in iront of it. Nearly all the damage was on the opposite side of the street, from the house at 41 to that at 49, inclusive. Both the cut-glass transem lights were shattered at J. G. Flagg's residence at 41. Two large panes in the basement of John Lindley's house at 43 were smashed, and is, occupied by Mrs. Stella Philbrook, looked as if it had been bombarded. The transom lights were gone, and the big panes in the reception room windows were smashed to fragments. The wreck extended to the third floor, where two lights were destroyed. Mrs. M. Gourney, at 47, had to have new glass in the transom over the front door and in the front windows. The house of Frof. William G. Thompson at 49 was made prerentable with new transom lights and new glass in the basement window. On the other side of the street, new transom lights at 50, occupied by T. McGlade, and at 52, a tenement, made good the damage inflicted in those places by the explosion. The glazier thought Mr. Beckwith's fun would cost him \$50 or \$60, not counting in the possible fine.

Hesidents of the neighborhood describe the shock as terrific, it brought them all tumbling out of bea and into the street, many attired only in their night elothes. The children in the possible fine.

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Escharting a panlo. When Policeman Carter arrived he found three or four hundred people in the street hardly willing to credit, had too BALTIMORE, July 3 .- Over 2,000 Germans inside the Academy of Music. and at least 3,000 outside, cheered President and Mrs. Cleveland. and struggled to get a look at the fair mistress of the White House. The Presidential party included Mrs. Folsom and Dan Lamont, and the Rev. William Cleveland and wife. They arrived shortly before 9 o'clock, and left about 10:20, During their stay of about an hour and a half they listened to the finest concert given during the National Saengerfest. The programme included Brambach's "On the Rhine," rendered by the united singers of Brooklyn, A. Rihm, director, and Schubert's " Symphony in B Minor" and Beethoven's Eighth Symphony.

director, and Schubert's" Symphony in B Minor" and Becthoven's Eighth Symphony. The Presidential party occupied the lower proseenium boxes.

The main object of the visit was President Cleveland's desire to see his friends who are delegates to the Saengerfest from Buffalo. All the Germans are enthusiastic in their appreciation of Mrs. Cleveland's beauty.

When the party loit the people were massed so thickly on the outside that it was quite a time before the Washington visitors could get to their carriages. Very few of the several thousand delegates to the Convention of Democratic clubs were at the concert. The amair was entirely musical, not not leaf.

Among the Buffalo delegates to the Saengerfest it is difficult to find one who is not personally acquainted with President Cleveland. Both the Orphens and the Liedertafel Societies from Buffalo are composed of prominent citizens and really representative men. They are also, among all the singers, unexcelled for good looks. The Orpheus mumbers in the neighborhood of 1,000 members, of whom about forty singing members and 100 others are here. C. F. Bishop. President of the Orpheus Club, is Chairman of the Democratic County Committee of Erfe county, N. Y. G. A. Fink, another leading Orphean, was appointed essistant Superintendent of Education for Frie county at the same time that Mr. Cleveland was elected Mayor of Buffalo.

A resolution was unanimously passed at the meeting this morning requesting all members to participate in politics and oppose prohibition laws.

PILGRIMS TO TAMMANY'S SPRING. The Guests of the Tribe Brought in by the Eunners from Washington.

Senator Jacob A. Cantor and Under Sheriff Bernard F. Martin swelled with pride last even-ing as they escorted into the Hoffman House the visiting statesmen whom they had convoyed from Washington to take part in Tammany's celebration of the Fourth. Gen. John Cochrane and Deputy County Clerk Gilroy. whose escort duty had begun at the l'ennsylvania Railroad station only, were likewise elated. The guests were very comfortable and contented, and averred that they had been well taken care of, and had no fears as to the results

contented, and averred that they had been well
taken care of, and had no fears as to the results
of falling into the hands of the whole Tammany
tribe to-day.
Senator George G. West of Missouri and Congrossman Roger Q. Mills of Texas were at the
head of the delegation, the latter ecol and imperturbable ashs answered a score of questioners who wanted to know about The Bill. He
said that The Bill would have to come to a vote
in about ten days, in spite of the Republican
offorts to delay it. But when the questions ran
on to what the vote would be, the Congressman answered that he could not tell.

The other members of the party were Congressmen Patrick A. Collins of Massachusetts,
James McCreery of Kentucky, Benjamin F.
Shively, Melbourne H. Ford of Michigan,
Maisch of Pennsylvania, and Smith of Arizona.
To follow them are Congressmen Hooker of
Mississippi and Gov. B. T. Biggs of Delaware.
Among those who greeted the travellers was
Henry Watterson, who is doing what he calls
his annual loaf in New York. He would not
tak on politics, saying that he was saving his
items for his speech to the Harlem Democratic
Club to-night. But he was kind enough to say
that he liked New York, and that it is the finest
summer resort he knows of, except when it is
too hot, and then it is only fifty minutes from
the sea.

The Washington party was taken around to

toe hot, and then it is only fifty minutes from the sea.

The Washington party was taken around to the Twenty-sixth street side dining room for refreshments. There was no ceremony or reception, but they will have a reception to-night at the Manhattan Club. The day, or pretty much all of it, will be spent with Tammany at the Academy, which has been gayly decorated for the occasion. The singing and speaking and the reading of the Declaration of Independence will take up at least four hours, and then there will be a feast and a reunion around the historic two springs, one of which runs lemonade and the other champanne.

Firemen Prostrated by Smoke

At about 11:30 last night a dense volume of smoke poured out of the cellar of 3. East Fourteenth street. The ground floor was occupied by A. Simonson, a manufacturer of hair, and the floors above the ground floor were occupied by Mark Barkman. Importer of upholstery and guass paintings, brown. Plympton & Ga. and the Holmes Burgiar Alarm Company, and every and guass posterior of the company of the com

BELGRADE July 2.-King Milan has applied to he Church Synod for a judicial separation from his wife, Queen Natalie, on the ground of an inscherable aversion to her. Gen Protte has gone to Wieshaden to bring the young Crown Prince back to Servia. The boy, who is 12 years old, is at Wiesbaden with his mother.

Boats to Coney Island.

The entire fleet of seven steamers will be employed to-day by the Iron Steamboat Company t Coney Island. In addition to the 45-minute time table axira trips will be made from West Twenty-third sires and Pier (new) i, North River. There are no locats i Louz Branch, in consequence of dredgingfnecessary a the ocean pier. Grattan & Co.'s Belfast Ginger Ale is unquestionably

MR. PLATT IS KICKING HARD.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

TO ABANDON NEW YORK TO THE DEMO-CRATS DOESN'T SUIT HIM.

it Saddens the Boys to Think of the Money that Might Be Spent in a Stand-up Fight Here- But Elkins, New, and Dudley, From the West, Will Have the Say,

As has been several times mentioned in THE SUN, the Republicans on their return from Chicago were filled with the idea of abandoning New York as a battle ground, and making New Jersey or Connecticut and In-diana the rallying points. They had got this notion from the Western men.
But things have changed. The Western

men in the National Committee still cherish the plan, but the New Yorkers have become lukewarm where they have not become openly antagonistic to it. This is the work of Thomas C. Platt. It does not suit him. after having secured a platform and a ticket to whose supcured a blatform and a ticket to whose support a goodly campaign fund can be rallied, to have New York State left out of the distribution; neither does it suit the boys. There are Western men who affect to believe that some of the money which would be spent on the grand fight in New York would be spent on the canvass of members of Assembly with an eye to controlling the United States Scnatorship.

Senator Fassett has been detailed to remain in the city, which he can de nicely on necount of his investigating committee ousiness, and work on the National Committeeman as fast as they arrive. He is under instructions to impress upon them the importance of not neglecting New York in the light, and to try and make them believe that Harrison and Morton have a chance to carry the State. He is primed for the work by Flatt himself.

Another interesting development in the Republican campaign yesterday was the announcement that Stephen B. Elkins is to be a prominent figure in it. He was intown yesterday for a while, and then went to Deer Park to remain until the latter part of the month. But it became known as the result of his flying visit that Harrison has asked him, John C. New, and ex-Commissioner Dudley to represent him in the campaign. This is bad niews for the New York boys who might want to get hold of national campaign funds for local uses. They can't fool Elkins, and they know it. port a goodly campaign fund can be rallied, to

THE DEMOCRATIC CLUBS. Their National Convention will Open in Entimore To-day.

BALTIMORE, July 3 .- Two thousand enthusiastic Democrats from various parts of the country have arrived in Baltimore to-day to attend the National Convention of Democratic Clubs. The Democratic club houses are dispensing cheer in flowing quantities, and it is evident that many of the boys are going to make a night of it. Several of the delegates who fired cannon crackers on the streets were marched to the station houses, but quickly released when the fact was explained that they
were strangers and didn't know our Fourth of
July laws. The Academy of Music will be
crowded from top to bottom. Nearly 3,000 delegates will be in attendance, and the crowd of
spectators will be a crush. The large stage has
been arranged to sent 1,500 persons.

The first session will be called to order at
noon by Chairman Ogden of the General Committee. The session will be occupied princlipally with the work of organization and the
examination of credentials. It is thought
another session will be held at night, when the
plans and workings of the national lengue to
be created will be outlined and discussed. The
real work of the Convention will be done on
Thursday, which will probably be the natial
day of the National Democratic League of the
United Statos. It is reported to-night that
Chauncey F. Black will be the permanent
President of the new league. marched to the station houses, but quickly re-

MEETING OF THE EMPERORS.

William II, May Propose that the Powers Reduce Their Armaments. LONDON, July 3 .- The Cologne Gazette says that Emperor William will give a banquet to the members of the diplomotic corps on the eve of his departure for St. Petersburg. Count

Herbert Bismarck will probably accompany the Emperor to St. Petersburg. Orders have been received at Kiel to have

Orders have been received at Kiel to have soveral war ships in readiness to escort Emperor William to Kronstadt about the middle of the month.

It is believed that after a definite understanding with Russia has been established, Emperor William will propose that the European powers reduce their armaments.

ST. PETERBURG. July 3.—Emperor William will arrive at St. Petersburg on August 3, the Czarina's fête day. The Czar, accompanied by his lamily, has left St. Petersburg for a yachting tour in the waters of Finland.

A TIE-UP AVERTED.

The Forty-second Street Employees Decide to Wait the Action of the Commissioners.

At a meeting of the employees of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company at Third avenue and Forty-fifth street, the Executive Committee decided to await the action of the Railroad Commissioners before ordering the tie-up that had been threatened to-day.

The men protested against working more than ten hours in twelve consecutive hours, and the Railroad Commissioners at Albany, to whom their dispute was referred, decided that the company had apparently violated this rule, but that if the men had voluntarily agreed to remain on duty for more than ten hours, that agreement was lawful.

Two of the men who testified before the Commissioners were afterward discharged for than ten hours in twelve consecutive hours, Two of the men who testified before the Commissioners were afterward discharged for cause, as was claimed by officers of the company, and it was the domand that they be reinstated that precipitated the talk of a tie-up.

The dispute between President Hart of the Second avenue horse car line over hiring hitchers and changers was settled amicably yesterday.

KILLED BY A TOY CANNON.

An Accidental Discharge Caused by a Chance Spark From a Firecracker.

Andrew J. Taylor, 23 years old, and married but two weeks, was shot in the stomach by a recoiling cannon and killed last night at his home, 241 West Sixty-first street. The explosion extinguished the lights, and when the plosion extinguished the lights, and when the young wife lit the lamp she found her husband lying on the floor dying. He was taken to floosevelt flospital, where he died at midnight. At 10 o'clock last night Taylor made preparation to celebrate the Fourth, and loaded a five-pound cannon with powder and wet paper wadding. The cannon was resting on his left arm, when his brother William, 16 years old, it a fire-cracker at the lamp. The sparks from the fuse of the fire-cracker fired the cannon. The younger brother was burned about the hands, and Eugene Kerrigan, Taylor's brother-in-law, was burned about the hands, was burned about the stream.

Killed by a Fall in the Eden Musee.

Mrs. Eliza Stokes, the widow of a planter of Madison Ga., has been visiting friends at the Burnham, 128 Fifth avenue, for a few days. Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Stokes, who was 88 years old, went to the Eden Muscle with Mrs. McRenry. They walked down a short light of sions steps into the chamber of herrers. The cane Mrs. Stokes dised to steadly her feotsteps slipped on the stone, and she lost her bilance, and was thrown headleng, striking on her forchead. She died fifteen minutes later.

Wouldn't Tell Who Shot Him. James Guilliver of 32 Cherry street was shot

the left bream at the corner of Centre and Duane streets last night. He was taken to the Chambers street hospital, and after the wound was dressed he left for his home and roused to say anything about the shooting. The wound was not acrious.

The Assyrin Safe. Henderson Bros., agents for the Anchor Line

steamer Amyria, received a cable despatch from the European representative of the company yesterday stating that the vessel had arrived safely at Liverpool. A dack house from the Assyria was picked up at sea by a flouring schooler and carried to Westpert acuse days ago, and it was reperted that the vessel had foundered.

The Weather Yesterday.

Indicated by Hudnut's thermometer: 3 A. M., 80°, 6 A. M., 80°, 8 A. M., 70°, 12 M., 76°, 8 30° P. M., 80°, 9 F. M., 76°, 12 M., 76°, 13 30° P. M., 80°, 9 F. M., 76°, 12 M., 71°, 12 M., 7

Firmal Office Prediction

For New England, eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, warmer, fair weather, southerly winds. Yor the Diarnet of columbia, Virginia, and North Cambina, slightly warmer, fair weather, southerly winds.